AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please add the following paragraphs after paragraph [035]:

Figure 15 is an end planar view of a substrate bearing air bleed slots having magnetic media placed on an upper surface of the substrate.

Figure 16 is a block diagram of a process making a magnetic media having a timing based servo track.

Please replace paragraph [049] with the following paragraph:

The next step in the fabrication process is to create air bleed slots 40 in the tape bearing surface of the substrate 10, as shown in Figure 10. Once substrate 10 has been fabricated into a recording head, magnetic tape will move across its upper surface in a transducing direction, as shown by Arrow B and discussed in relation to Figure 16. Therefore, the air bleed slots 40 are cut perpendicular to the transducing direction. As the tape moves over the recording head at relatively high speed, air entrainment occurs. That is, air is trapped between the lower surface of the tape and the upper surface of the recording head. This results from the magnetic tape, comprised of magnetic particles affixed to a substrate, being substantially non-planar on a microscopic level. As the tape moves over the recording head, the first air bleed slot encountered serves to skive off the trapped air. The second and subsequent slots continue this effect, thus serving to allow the tape to closely contact the recording head. As the tape passes over the recording gap(s) 30, it is also held in place by the other negative pressure slot 42, 43 encountered on the opposite side of the gap(s) 30. Therefore, there is a negative pressure slot 42, 43 located on each side of the recording gap 30.

Please replace paragraph [050] with the following paragraph:

Figure 11 is a side view of the substrate 10, as shown in Figure 10. Figure 15 illustrates the substrate 10 with a magnetic media 60, here a magnetic tape, placed on an upper surface of the substrate 10. The magnetic media 60 is not drawn to scale and is shown only to illustrate possible placement of the magnetic media 60 on the substrate 10. The upper surface of the substrate 10 has a slight curvature or contour. This acts in concert with the air bleed slots to help

maintain contact with the magnetic tape. The air bleed slots 40 are cut into the substrate 10 with a precise circular saw, as is known by those skilled in the art. The air bleed slots 40 are cut through thin film 16, which is present but not visible in Figures 11 and 15 ~~Figure 11~~. Alternatively, the air bleed slots 40 could be cut prior to the thin film 16 having been deposited.

Please replace paragraph [052] with the following paragraph:

Figure 16 illustrates a process making a magnetic media having a timing based servo track. A recording head 5, as previously described, is provided for writing a timing based servo track on the magnetic media, shown at block 62. In operation, magnetic recording head 5 is secured to an appropriate head mount, shown at block 64. Magnetic tape is caused to move over and in contact with the tape bearing surface of the head 5, which happens to be the thin film layer 16, shown at block 66. The magnetic tape moves across the upper surface of the recording head 5 in a transducing direction, as shown by Arrow B of Figure 10. At the appropriate periodic interval, electrical current is caused to flow through the coil 48, shown at block 68. As a result, magnetic flux is caused to flow (clockwise or counterclockwise in Figure 13) through the back block 46, through the ferrite blocks 12, and through the magnetic film 16 (as the ceramic member 14 minimizes a direct flow from one ferrite block 12 to the other causing the magnetic flux to shunt through the permeable magnetic film). As the magnetic flux travels through the magnetic thin film 16, it leaks out through the patterned gaps 30, thus causing magnetic transitions to occur on a surface of the magnetic media, in the same pattern and configuration as the gap 30 itself, shown at block 70.